

**VOL. IX.**

**NO. 80.**

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Don Quixote, by Cervantes.  
Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.  
All communications relating the work to  
be addressed to the subscriber.  
**GEORGE DEARBORN,**  
Publisher, 38 Gold Street.  
New York. April 1835. [May 11.] St

of his crime ; the disclosures made to his spiritual adviser being, as our readers are aware, under the sacred seal of confession, never in the most distant manner

Master, naturally loath in a case of so much doubt to take away the life of a low creature, at the instigation of the judge, first resipied, and a few days after

we know that women don't vote, and  
course they an't free—so says he, t  
widow Stokes an't a King, so says he  
the hay an't her'n. But's a puzzli

with the hammer, not holding. But somehow or other he worked along as well as a mouse, kept gaining up, hitch after hitch, till he got up within about a foot of the window, and we thought he was



ready to take hold of it, when all at once the General came. But he did not discomfite him a hair. He turned right round to the General as if he had been waiting for him.

Well, says the General, even if I should get up to the window, and I guess we may as well let it alone. Well, says the General, even if I should get up to the window, and I guess we may as well let it alone.

But, says the General, how can that be? I am sure I'm right. Mr. Van Buren couldn't climb up to the window, and there's no body in the country that can climb equal to him. Says I, General, not as you know on; there's folks in this country that can climb better than you think for; did you ever see Judge White climb?

At that the General colored as red as a rose, and turned on his high, and says he, shut up the stable, and let's go in to breakfast. Your loving cousin, SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

**What share can I have in the destinies of my country?**—The same share that the rill has in the rivulet, and the rivulet in the sea. Should every little streamlet carry at its fountain head, where would be the river, that dispenses fertility—the Ocean, bearing commerce and wealth upon its never resting tide? The share that a joint heir has in the valuable estate of a deceased parent. An estate left us by our political fathers, more valuable than the mines of Golconda, or the gold of Peru. An estate that they snatched from the hands of a tyrant, and placed untrammelled in the possession of their sons. The share that the wary sentinel has in guarding his post, while all is peace and quiet within the lines, while an indefatigable enemy is ever on the watch, to take advantage of his sleeping, or neglected vigilance. Every son and daughter of this vast Republic, has a share in the "destinies of this country." The daughters, in instilling into their sons the principles of freedom and liberty. The sons, when age and circumstances call on them to take the places of, or part with, their fathers, to put into practice those principles which they have imbibed from their mothers, to guide them thro' life.

Their independence is not to be maintained without trouble and persevering labor, and should we become enervated by sloth and luxury, and our mouths become closed in supineness, there are those that stand ready even now, in this yet free Republic, to fasten the chain of slavery upon us, and release us from the trouble of self-government. It is only by the loud breathings of Freedom, from every breast, that some ambitious aspirant is prevented from mounting the throne, and becoming the Autocrat of the U. States.

Washington Sun.

**Military Excursions.**—The N. York Commercial Advertiser, one of whose editors has been "unlucky enough to hold a commission" of Colonel in the Militia, in allusion to the contemplated excursion of a Boston Company to the South, has this comment:

"It strikes us that a more than ordinary share of brass is required by those who perform such exhibitions. We never hear of them without fancying a set of honest fellows enough in their proper places, deserting their shopboards, their counters, their anvils, awls and hammers—tricking themselves out in feathers and finery—and marching away, nobody knows where, or for what good purpose—spending their time and hard earned money in nonsense—contracting habits of idleness, if not dissipation, and quartering themselves upon such residents of the cities they visit as are unlucky enough to hold a commission. If people want to go travelling about for amusement, and think they can afford it, in the name of all that is sensible let them go in their own proper dresses and characters, and live at their own charges, and not vapor about, disguised like the daw that borrowed the plumes of the peacock, in red coats and glazed caps and tinsel, with blankets strapped on their backs, and toasting irons dangling at their heels."

**The Dutch.**—A French writer speaking of Holland, says: "I never knew a country in which there was such plenty of every thing. They have no vines in the country, and there are more wines in their cellars than in those of Bordeaux; they have no forests, and there is more ship building timber in their dock yards than at the sources of the Meuse and of the Rhine, from which their oaks are transmitted. Holland contains little or no arable ground, and her granaries contain more corn than any other kingdom in Europe. The same thing holds true as to articles of luxury; for though they observe great simplicity in dress, furniture, and domestic economy, there is more marble on sale in their magazines, than lies out in the quarries of Italy and of the Archipelago; more diamonds and pearls in their caskets, than in those of the jewellers of Portugal; and more rosewood, Acajou, Sandal and India canes, than there are in all Europe besides, although their own country produces nothing but willows and hidden trees."

**A British Amazon.**—The eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope, so long a resident in the East, on being visited by a recent traveller, and advised to return to her country—having lost much of her influence over the Turkish Pacha of Syria,

from the diminution of her means to bribe them—thus expressed her determination, and described her dangers: "As to leaving this country, your advice is in vain; I will never return to England. I am encompassed by perils; I am no stranger to them; I have suffered shipwreck on the coast of Cyprus; have had the plague here; have fallen from my horse near Acre, and been trampled on by him; I have encountered the robbers of the Desert, and when my servants quaked, I have galloped in amongst them and forced them to be courteous; when a horde of plunderers were breaking in at my gate, I sallied out among them, sword in hand, and after convincing them that had they been inclined, they could not harm me, I fed them at my gate, and they behaved like thankful beggars. Here I am destined to remain; that which is written in the great book of life who may alter? It is true that I am at war with the Prince of the Mountains and the Pacha of Acre; it is very true my enemies are capable of assassination, but if I do perish, my fall shall be a bloody one. I have plenty of arms, good Damascus blades, use no guns; and while I have an arm to wield a banian, these barren rocks shall have a banquet of slaughter, before my face looks black in the presence of my enemies."

**Remarkable Fact.**—The American Journal of Science and the Arts contains a detailed account with a diagram of a snake found last summer in the wine cellar of Mr. David Evans, at Batavia, New York, suspended with his head downward to a spider web. The web was an inverted cone of intersecting fibres, ending in a cord about the size of a silk thread. The tail was neatly spliced into a loop and hung to this cord, and a green fly—around which the cord was woven, had served as a windlass to draw the snake up. The length of the snake was nine inches; and his mouth was closely fastened by other cords. He was, however, alive when found, and undergoing mastication by the expert little kidnappers, who had entangled and were feeding on this gigantic prey. Their extraordinary mechanism and skill in the construction of the snare, indicate a purpose and principle of intelligence adapted to the express occasion which called for it, and far beyond the monotonous routine of instinct.

**The Earl of Mar.**—This nobleman, who commanded the army of the pretender in the Scottish rebellion of 1710, is said to have left a son and a daughter at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when he and the unfortunate Prince made their escape to France. Soon after, the son, quite a boy, came to America, and landed at Portsmouth, N. H. where he lived a short time, and finally married in Kittery, in this county. After the British Government granted a pardon to the Earl, with permission for him to return to his estate at Newcastle, he sent for his son, who went to England and had an interview with his father. It was agreed that the son should return to America, and accompany his wife to England, but circumstances of an extraordinary nature detained him for two or three years in this country; at last he was suddenly taken sick and died. He left six children, settled in different parts of Maine and N. Hampshire, from whom originated nearly all in this part of America who bear the name of Mar.—The heirs have lately taken measures to recover the immense property left by the Earl of Mar in England, and have sent an agent to Newcastle-upon-Tyne for this purpose. The property is said to amount to the enormous sum of sixty or eighty millions of dollars. —N. H. paper.

**A Bull Fight with Steam.**—A few days since, as the locomotive steam engine was passing along the Columbia Rail Road, the engineer espied a noble bull driving across the field, apparently to give battle to the machine. He was coming at the top of his speed, his tail stuck right into the air, and his head down, as if for immediate attack. As the bull errant rushed onward, the director checked the car, and received the blow upon the front wheel. The animal recoiled several steps—the puffing of the steam pipe seemed to challenge him to a second onset, and on he came, bellowing and tearing up the earth, while his eyes seemed to shoot forth baleful fire. The engineer thought that his safety consisted in moving—he therefore put on the whole head of the accumulated steam, and the car started like the wind. The enraged beast struck short of his aim, he missed his footing, and rolled down a high embankment, to the infinite gratification of those who had watched his behavior, and to the glory of the engineer.

U. S. Gaz.

**Distressing Accident.**—We neglected to notice at the proper time, one of the most distressing accidents which has ever occurred in Juniata county. On Sunday the 14th ult. Mr. Andrew Kohler of Greenwood township, left home, in company with his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Brenisholtz, in a decent wagon to attend church. On their way thither, the horse took fright, ran off, and precipitated the three persons from the carriage. Mrs. Brenisholtz, was so terribly injured that she died in about one hour thereafter. Mr. Kohler and wife, although seriously injured, were fast recovering. —Mifflintown Free Press.

**Volcanic Mounds.**—Our western world has been awfully agitated at some remote period, and this is as certain as that the sun turns on its axis. Pumice stone occasionally floats down the Missouri, about once a year, but no one has yet detected the place of origin. Volcanic mounds, crack-

ed at the top and surrounded by fissures, are quite common west of the Rocky Mountains, but no lava appears to have come from them. For more than forty miles, the Columbia river runs between perpendicular cliffs of lava and obsidian, from two to three hundred feet high, showing beyond the possibility of doubt, that the earth belched forth a resistless flood from the regions below.

Scientific Tracts.

**Great Feat.**—How will the following performance, related in a recent English paper, compare with that not long ago witnessed on the Union Course, of running ten miles within the hour? It is a question for those better versed than we are in gymnastic undertakings. —N. Y. Gazette.

**Herculean Task.**—R. Coates, pedestrian, undertook to perform the following extraordinary feat at Google on Monday last, for a subscription purse, viz: to walk forward one mile; wheel a barrow one mile; run one mile; draw a one horse gig, half a mile; run a pair of wheels half a mile; hop one hundred yards; jump over twenty bundles of sticks, of an equal height, each 25 yards apart; and pick up fifty stones, one yard apart, in a straight line, and put each singly into a basket; being nine various feats, all within one hour. The match took place upon a half mile piece of ground near the Banks Arms Hotel, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and he accomplished the whole of this extraordinary feat in fifty-nine minutes, being one minute within the given time.

As far as we are able to form an opinion, it would not require a very great effort to kindle a war on the European continent. If such an event should occur, it would be, at least, to a great extent, what Mr. Canning called a *war of opinion*—that is, a war of the most deadly and distressing character. Sudden changes in such governments, and among such populations, as those on the continent of Europe, by revolutions, are rarely beneficial either to rulers or subjects. A rapid transition from an old despotism, to a modern republic, is too great a change to work well, at least for a long time, to either party. Hence we should regret to see a general war in Europe. The horrors of the first French revolution are not yet forgotten; and we should be sorry to see them renewed. —N. Y. Dai. Adv.

**Equal Distribution.**—The agrarian principle is gaining ground in N. York—almost every morning some family in that great city is enlarged from extraneous sources, by the addition of a little baby, whose parents being over provided, are willing to "shake their superfluous" to those whose tables have fewer children rising round them like olive branches.

The editor of the Commercial Advertiser tells, in his usually pleasant way, of a present of that kind, made a few nights since to the foreman of his office.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church will hold its annual session this year in Pittsburg, commencing on the 21st inst.

**TYRANNY IN THE NAVY.**

Some details of cruelty practised by officers high in rank in the American Navy, have recently been published, and imperatively require a strict examination into their truth and falsity. The paragraph which follows is extracted from the *Richmond Whig*:

A statement of the circumstances alleged to have occurred on board the frigate Constellation, on her recent return from a cruise in the Mediterranean, is in circulation, which seems to us to demand the interference of Government. It is the town talk of Norfolk, that when the Constellation was on her passage from the Mediterranean in the middle of the Atlantic, Midshipman Wilson (son of the late Senator from New Jersey) was tried up, in nautical phrase, to the mast head. (Tied with a howline and craned up.) A heavy gale was blowing at the time—the frigate pitching and wallowing with three reefs in her topsails, and this shameful outrage was committed on Midshipman Wilson at the imminent hazard of his brains being knocked out by the rolling of the ship. Mr. Wilson's offence seems to have been in the inverse ratio of his punishment. Capt. Read asked him—"Mr. Wilson, have you ordered this mast from below?" "I have, sir," you have not, sir—you look insolent—go aloft and look out at the mast head for land." (in the midst of the Atlantic.) Mr. Wilson replied—"At such a time as this, it can only be for punishment—I will not go." The Boatswain, by order of Capt. Read, seized Mr. Wilson by the collar, and with the assistance of two Quarter Masters, forced him up the fore-rigging. In a short time he came down. Then it was, that Read ordered him to be tried up. The sailors, noble souls as they always are, shocked at the outrage, ran below to the gun deck, nor would they lend a hand until being threatened and dragged; the instinct of discipline overcame their horror, and they aided in running up Mr. Wilson to the yard arm. Still further to disgrace this unfortunate youth, he was immediately after being released, placed under the sentry's charge for 55 hours, in close confinement.

At the close of some appropriate comments upon this subject, the editor of the

marine to dress in this way, and had himself received the order from the sergeant. Late in the evening, Captain Creighton returned on board from the shore. On descending the companion ladder from the main deck, he was followed on the sentinel. "You damned infernal scoundrel," exclaimed he, "what do you mean by standing at my cabin door barefooted?" The sentry touched his cap, and endeavored to explain that he had been ordered to put off his shoes by the corporal of the guard. The blustering tyrant, however, would listen to no explanation. Showering the most abusive and blasphemous epithets upon the poor fellow, he wrenched his cutlass from his hands, beat him over the head and shoulders with it, kicked him, thumped him with his fists, and maltreated him in the most shameful manner. The marine, who was a man considerably advanced in years, and was noted among his crew as a quiet and inoffensive person, penetrated in the discharge of his duty, retreated from his enraged commander towards the forward part of the ship. The bully and tyrant followed close upon him, with redoubled blows, until at length, reaching the main hatch, he thrust him violently down to the birth-deck. The surgeon was called early the next morning to the hammock of this poor marine, who had been seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs. He was placed on the sick list. He had never lost a day's duty before. He never did a day's duty after! Shortly after this occurrence, the vessel reached Gibraltar, where poor M'Dermot was sent on shore to the English Hospital, and where, in a few weeks, he breathed his last. The order, directing that the sentinels, who should stand guard after sunset, on the evenings when the crew were permitted to wash their clothes, by which the decks were inundated with salt water, should do so without their shoes, had been issued a few days before by Creighton himself!

A subsequent number of the Evening Post contains the details of another act of a similar nature on the part of Commodore, in the treatment of a gunner named Andrews:

"Whom he forced to discharge a congre rocket in his naked hand, because a previous rocket had failed to go off to his satisfaction. The gunner remonstrated, but was met by a torrent of oaths and blasphemies from the vulgar tyrant, who among other things, exclaimed, 'shut your mouth, you damned infernal scoundrel, or I'll break every bone in your ugly body.' This threat was accompanied with appropriate gestures, and the intimidated officer was literally forced to clamber out on a naked spar, and set off the rocket in his naked hand. The consequence was his breast and arm were terribly burnt, and for a long time after he was a cripple, unable to use his right arm at all."

The punishment of an officer who could wantonly commit such acts of cruelty, ought to be severe and extraordinary. The American Navy, the pride and glory of our country, should not be disgraced by such a monster. He should be summarily dismissed, but some punishment beyond a mere expulsion from the Navy ought to be inflicted. He should undergo corporal punishment, for the heart that could delight in such acts of barbarity as are here mentioned, would feel but slightly the disgrace of a dismissal from the service. —Penn. Rep.

In Rhode Island there are in operation 120 cotton mills, containing about 235,000 spindles and 6,000 looms. The capital directly invested is about \$6,500,000. They use 11,000,000 pounds of cotton, and turn out 39,000,000 yards of cloth annually. There are directly employed in manufacturing 6,000 females, and 3,000 males, and upwards of three thousand of that number are under twelve years of age. The weekly wages for females \$2 25; for males, including boys, \$5 25. Whole amount of wages paid to the dependants of the manufactories, about \$50,000 weekly, or \$2,600,000 per annum. The machines shops, bleaching, callendering, printing, and other establishments, amount to an addition of about one-fourth. There is used for sizing, &c. about 2,000 barrels of flour, 2,000 tons of coal, 2,000 cords of wood, 80,000 gallons of oil, and about \$100,000 per annum, in other articles, all for the manufactories only. The increased business and consumption for the manufacturing population is not estimated.

As the Conservative Ministers of King William IV. have been obliged to resign their seats, it must be obvious that any future attempt on their part to prevent the triumph of reform, will be futile, though they may, for a time, impede its course. The new ministry will, of course, proceed with the work; but as they are sure to be resisted in the Upper House of Parliament, it is probable that the Irish Church will remain, during the present session, nearly in its present state. But as a majority of the people is in favor of reform, the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords, a measure which may be confidently anticipated, will naturally excite a hostile feeling against that branch of the Constitution. Now no one can suppose that in the present enlightened state of public opinion in England, and with a House of Commons fairly representing the general will, the Lords can, as in former times, resist permanently the expression of that will, without endangering their own existence as a separate order in the state.

now leading to such a change in those institutions, as is tantamount to a revolution. The revolution is, indeed, begun; and as it must proceed, it is fervently to be hoped that it will be conducted with that moderation which may prevent a repetition of the bloody deeds which occurred two centuries ago. —Gaz.

**New mode of Punishment.**—The following letter has been addressed by slady to the editor of a contemporary journal:

"Sir—Having heard there is some difficulty in devising adequate punishment for culprits, and that the tread mill, solitary confinement, &c. have failed in their results, not having proved sufficiently effective, I have just turned my mind to the subject, having once undergone the penance I am going to describe for unmanageable prisoners. The magistrate could not be said to be severe who only said, 'The sentence of the court is, that the prisoner at the bar be dressed as a lady of fashion.' Methinks I hear the culprit thank his stars for the mercy, until he has gone through the ordeal; it runs thus: the body to be laced in four inches smaller than the natural size, with steel, whole-bone, and cotton; let him eat a hearty dinner, then add a pair of shoes particularly narrow across the foot, and a little too short, to make them look small; then let the roots of the hair be drawn up by a French hair dresser; and if you wish to give additional torture, put in a quantity of combs, hair pins, &c. expose his shoulders to the air, and then make him dance for an hour or two, not forgetting to have a pressure on the chest bone from a broad topped steel busk, and when he is well heated with exercise and indignation, ask him if he would not rather submit to the tread mill." —English paper.

There is a great deal of humor in the following—some truth. The "re-warding" of the editors become too common, though we contend that they should have their share, equally with the lawyers and others.

John Holmes, formerly U. S. Senator from Maine, tells a good story in one of his late speeches:

It is said that the day after Gen. Jackson's inauguration, twenty-four editors marched in procession to the President's to get their pay. Poor old man, he was to be pined. Among them was Noah, of the Advocate, and Hill, of the Patriot; Noah was a man of ease, and to appearance well fed; Hill was lean, lank and lantern jawed—a very Cassius. Noah a shrewd, cunning fellow, stopped the procession and proposed a different order. "Here," said he, "Hill, you are the ugliest of the clan, of a hungry aspect enough, you shall lead us on, and as soon as the old President sees this picture of starvation, he will surrender at once." Well, it worked to a charm. They entered the palace in this order; the President was sent for & entered the room. He started back—"good God gentlemen take all you want." The old hero, though his nerve never forsook him in battle, could not stand this, but surrendered at once; and twenty-three of the twenty-four obtained office, and the twenty-fourth, for being left out, let out the whole story! —Niles' Reg.

**How Animals cross Rivers.**—If Peter the wild boy, or Caspar Hauser, when they first became acquainted with men in civilized society, and found out how much pains it often costs people to learn to swim, had been asked how they thought a large animal, such as an ox, or a horse, could get across a deep river, without a bridge, would it ever have occurred to either of them that they could swim? Surely they cannot be taught this art; they would probably have said, No; they cannot;—but they have the art without learning it. The great Creator has made it a part of their nature to swim, when they come to deep water. Even the mighty elephant can swim across a river with as much ease as an elk, or even a dog, and carry burdens too, just as he does on the land.

The elephant, it is said, sometimes swims deep in the water; so very deep that only the end of his trunk can be seen out of it; for he has the power, as you probably know, of breathing through the tip of his trunk. With this long tube for breathing through, he trusts himself fearlessly to his native rivers, not only the smaller ones, but even the Nile, and the mighty Ganges. Where the water is not too deep he can, of course, walk along on the bottom, only keeping the end of his trunk out of water.

There is sometimes not a little danger in crossing rivers on the back of the elephant, for the huge animal unconscious of what may happen to his keeper and others whom he carries, will often sink so low that the passengers are obliged to stand upright on the highest part of his body, exposed to be washed off by the current, or thrown off by any sudden jerk or motion which he may happen to make.

Not only large animals but most small ones know how to swim. Even the squirrel can swim across a river if not too wide. It is said, however, that the sometimes tries another method. Taking advantage of the wind, he finds a piece of bark, or a shingle, or something of the kind, and placing himself upon it, erects his tail like a sail, and the breeze soon wafts him over in safety; though shipwrecks sometimes happen. We have already seen, in a former number, how spiders contrive means to form bridges, which answer to them the same purpose. —Parley's Magazine.

## FLOUR.

The N. Y. Gazette of May 11, holds the following language: "For some days, the flour, and conse-

quently the grain market, has been in a state of excitement. Flour ran up so suddenly from 5 to 7 dollars that some of the eastern capitalists who had purchased at the lowest price, after having loaded or partially so, and sent out at the advance, and went home in ballast. These movements, in a great measure, alleviated the feverish state of the market. The consequence is, that large quantities hourly arriving in the canal and tow boats, is either stored or piled upon our pier heads. The holders and consignees of this stuff of life, seem to have been brought to a stand, and while the nominal price of \$7 a barrel is talked of, we should not be surprised to learn, that purchases were made this day at \$6 50, or even less."

The Alexandria papers speak of a probable failure of the Virginia wheat crops, and we have heard gentlemen mention that the cold of January was unusually destructive to winter grain. If the rise in the price of flour is founded on present scarcity, and reports of injured grain fields are correct, then flour must maintain its present price.

**Internal Improvement in Pennsylvania.**—As the recent act of Pennsylvania, authorizing the extension of the state canal from Columbia to the Chesapeake Bay, has placed our city in a new and most commanding position in reference to the whole line of internal improvements of that State, we have thought that a brief notice of the extent and location of those improvements would not be unacceptable to our readers. In their annual report to the legislature, presented in January last, the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, say to their fellow-citizens: "The six hundred miles of canal and one hundred and twenty miles of rail-road which you directed us to have constructed, are now ready for use." Seven hundred and twenty miles is then the length of the state internal improvements, to which are to be added improvements by private companies, making the entire facilities of transportation by means of canal and rail-roads in the state of Pennsylvania amount in extent to upwards of a thousand miles. We propose rapidly to trace the courses of the greater part of the great system, the Main Line of which commences in Philadelphia and ends in Pittsburg.

The Columbia rail-road commences at two points on the Delaware river, the one near the Navy Yard in the southern extremity of Philadelphia, the other in the northern, in what is called the Northern Liberties. The routes from these two points join in the north western part of Philadelphia, and thence the road crosses the Schuylkill by a viaduct of one thousand and eight feet in length, and runs to Columbia, on the Susquehanna river, by a route of eighty-two miles. At Columbia commences the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Canal, running up the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Juniata, and thence along the Juniata to Hollidaysburg, a distance of one hundred and seventy-two miles. From Hollidaysburg, the course westward is continued over the mountains by the Portage rail-road for thirty-six miles to Johnstown, where the canal navigation is resumed and continued to Pittsburg, the length of the canal from Johnstown to Pittsburg, being one hundred and four miles. By this route the whole distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is three hundred and ninety-four miles. By the Schuylkill and Union canals—private works—the latter of which strikes the Pennsylvania canal at Middletown, seventeen miles above Columbia, the distance is about four hundred and forty miles.

At the junction of the Juniata with the Susquehanna, which takes place about forty-three miles above Columbia, while the Main Line of the canal ascends along the banks of the Juniata, the northern branch continues up the Susquehanna to Northumberland, a distance of about thirty-five miles. There it divides into two branches; one up the North Branch, extending a distance of seventy miles to the mouth of the Lackawanna, ten miles above Wilkesbarre, and the other up the West Branch by a circuitous route of about the same distance to Dunstown. These two branches lead into regions that are rapidly improving. That on the North Branch abounds in anthracite coal, and that on the West Branch in bituminous.

By a reference to the map, the reader will perceive that all the improvements north and west of Columbia, the starting point of the Pennsylvania canal, will be opened to Baltimore by the construction of the canal from that point down to the Maryland line, a distance of only 28 to 30 miles. From the Maryland line to Post Deposit a canal has long existed. —Baltimore American.

## INDIA.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, who writes from Calcutta, thus speaks of India:

"The soil and climate of India refuse no production which is necessary to man's comfortable subsistence. Were all her commerce, her traffic with the world stopped instantly and simultaneously, she would still find a liberal resources more than sufficient for her wants;—and that her people would be happier cannot for a moment be questioned. What advantage has the dominion of Great Britain ever brought her? Has it saved them from internal strife? It may be, but it has been at the mighty always quell the quarrels of the weak—by making slaves of both parties. Has it rendered them an enlightened race? Very few indeed of their bad customs have been laid aside, and fewer still of their prejudices abandoned; and in return they have acquired every trait of character which can disgrace a nation. Every species of fraud, and deceit, lying, stealing, and petty oppression has



been learned by them from the English. The latter come among them only to acquire wealth, and are little acquainted with the means employed. They look to the country only as a temporary abiding place, and of course have no permanent interest at stake leading them to feel more than a present care for its welfare. Here to-day, and gone to-morrow, they only strive to make their limited stay as profitable as possible. There is no time for attachment to the soil to be matured. They feel as you would feel in going into a shop to buy some needed article. You would make the best bargain possible and be off. But if the way of the English is productive of some good, can any thing be a compensation for the loss of liberty?

**Novel Expedient for Catching a Thief.**  
A short time since, a miller, residing near Beverly, whose premises had been entered for some time past nightly, and a considerable quantity of corn abstracted, hit upon an ingenious expedient for the detection of the offender. The means of ingress was by putting the finger through a hole in the door, which uplifted a latch. On the night in question the miller set a common rat-trap, and hung it inside the door, so that the thief would be obliged to touch the spring in opening the door. Having taken this precaution, he left it for the night, and on going the following morning his expectations were realized by finding a fellow suspended from the door by his finger. The miller after admonishing him for the crime, and taking into consideration the sufferings the poor wretch had undergone, gave him the choice of abiding by the law, or a good horsewhipping. It is needless to add, that he preferred the latter alternative, which the miller administered pretty freely, and then released him.—*Hull Rockingham.*

**The Resignation of the English Ministry.**  
Will, we think there is reason to fear, result in no good to the country. Since the death of Canning, England has had no Premier more worthy of confidence than Sir Robert Peel, and the triumph of the Radicals over his administration portends any thing but good. During the short period in which he held office, he gave sufficient evidence of a liberal spirit, and was undoubtedly disposed to carry on the work of reformation as far and as fast as the peace and security of the country would warrant. The measure with which the opposition have triumphed over him, is Lord John Russell's plan of reducing the ecclesiastical revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland, in a ratio with the decrease in the number of Protestants; and of applying whatever surplus might exist after supporting the establishment, to the education of the children of all sects, indiscriminately.

To the first part of the project Sir Robert objected that it would be a bounty upon the persecution of the Protestants; an inducement to the Catholics to drive them out of the country, and thus an eventual surrender of Ireland to the Government of the Pope; for, by the proposed arrangement, all provision for Protestant worship would become extinct with the extinction of the Protestants. It was also objected that Parliament has no authority to appropriate the revenues of the Church. But the House of Commons have decided otherwise, by a majority of 27, and the Ministers have resigned.—*Newark Ad.*

#### A BITTER DOSE.

While the election in Rhode Island was pending, the Honorable Dutee J. Pearce, while a Whig, under existing circumstances a Tory, commended himself to the love of the party by the subjoined letter:

"I now state, that so far as I can be instrumental in effecting it, every man in this state who holds office under the state authorities, or those of the General Government, shall support the administration which sustains them—this, in my opinion, all ought to do; this, I have no doubt, all will do, and nothing but a recreant traitor would hold an office under any administration which he could not in conscience support. Support those who support you; this is my doctrine."

The result of the election places the patronage of the state at the disposal of the Whigs, and Master Pearce may now chew the cud of repentance.

#### BALLOONING.

A gentleman of our acquaintance has received a letter from a friend in the city of Mexico, which mentions that Mr. Eugene Robinson, the Aeronaut, had made an ascension there, which was successful in every respect, it having yielded him a clear profit of twelve thousand six hundred dollars. He was making preparations for another ascent, from the proceeds of which it was calculated he would make twenty thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

#### TREES.

The idea that trees must be transplanted young, to insure their living, has prevented many a good citizen from supplying himself with a comfortable shade. One does not like to wait the slow growth of a Linden or Sycamore, and at a certain age, (we call that age fifty—it is always a little ahead) having formerly set out no young trees, we are unwilling to trouble ourselves too much about those who are to come after us. But the Boston people, during the last season, are removing large trees, and so far all attest the complete practicability of the scheme. The Transcript of that city says—"About a week since, a Sycamore, or Button Wood tree, fifty feet high, and 74 in circumference, was transplanted at East Boston, under the direction of Mr. Eddy the engineer there. It was removed a

distance of upwards of twelve hundred feet from its original position, and treated on the principles established by Sir Henry Siewart, at Allanton House, Scotland, with the exception that the machinery for raising and setting up the tree was different, being such as could be conveniently obtained at East Boston. The tree now stands in front of the Maverick House. We are gratified to learn also, that a machine is in building, for the express purpose of removing and transplanting large trees at East Boston, where they are to be a principal ornament to the place."

From the National Intelligencer.

The annexed letter, which we received yesterday from the seat of Government at Ohio, gives the latest information of the state of affairs between the belligerents:

COLUMBUS, May 7, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: The Governor and his suite, Commissioners, Chain-carriers, &c. arrived in this city last evening, being unable to finish the running of the line, in consequence, as they state, of the superior force of Michigan. The Governor intends to convene the Legislature about the first Monday in June, for the purpose of asking an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of such a force as he may deem necessary to accomplish the intention of the Legislature, in the act of last session, providing for the re-survey of the boundary line, and the extending of jurisdiction over the territory in dispute. I think that the appropriation will be made, though it will meet with considerable opposition.

Yours, &c.

**The Steamboat Disaster.**—The Albany Evening Journal states, that the explosion on board the steamboat *Advocate* was occasioned by the neglect of an inexperienced fireman to keep the boiler supplied with water. A competent fireman was to have taken his place the following day. Alluding to this statement, the N. Y. American remarks:—"Let this fact be established, and there is not a jury in the country that would hesitate in visiting upon the captain and owners of the boat, who thus knowingly retained in their service an inexperienced fireman, the extreme penalty which the law would allow. A competent fireman was to have taken his place the following day! Will that recall the dead, or heal the living, or bind up the broken heart of the mourner? If there be a case, more than another, in which one might desire the laws to be vindictive, it would be precisely in such a case as this, where life and happiness were wantonly trifled with."

There is no certain remedy for these accidents but to make the owners of the boats sweat for them. A penalty of \$5,000 for the death, and \$1,000 for the damage of every individual caused by the bursting of boilers, would soon put a stop to such occurrences, for they are all the result of negligence, incapacity, or culpable mismanagement.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

In part only of our edition yesterday morning, we were able to announce the pleasant result of the Senatorial Election in Rhode Island. The gentleman who kindly furnished us with the information will please accept our thanks for the trouble he has given himself in our behalf. A letter from a whig says: A Whig Lieutenant Governor and four whig Senators are chosen. The Jackson Executive and two Jackson Senators are elected. We have a majority of whigs in the House of Representatives, and as the Lieutenant Governor is ex-officio a Senator, we have three, making a joint Whig majority of five. There is a vacancy in the Senate board of four seats, there being no choice. These must remain so during the year, as there is no provision by the law to fill them. This result is particularly auspicious, as it ensures the election of a Whig Senator to Congress. The Rhode Island line has come to the rescue of the constitution. The majority for Francis, Gov. Jack. 102

Engs, Lt. Gov. Whig, 109  
Almy, Senator, Jackson, 11  
King, " Whig, 28  
Weeden, " Whig, 27  
Corey, " Jackson, 4  
Steere, " Whig, 7  
Dimon, " Whig, 198

The report of the Committee appointed to count the votes, was read at 9 o'clock this morning, was accepted and the officers have taken the oath of office. The Assembly adjourned at three o'clock this afternoon, when the election of State officers will commence.—*U. S. Gaz.*

**A New Counterfeit Note.**—We were shown, a few days since, a new specimen of Bank Note counterfeiting. It purported to be a twenty dollar note of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, but a little inspection will detect it to be an altered twenty dollar note of the Bank of Maryland, signed J. B. Morris, Pres. R. Wilson, Cash'r. It is dated Sept. 30, 1829—payable to M. Johnson. Persons familiar with the notes of the Bank of Maryland, may easily detect the counterfeit.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

**Martin, the Mail Robber.**—William Martin, the stage driver, who was indicted for robbing the mail, between Bedford and Chambersburg, and purloining therefrom \$1000, contained in a letter, was tried on Thursday in the District

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York, of the ship *Citizen*, Captain Merchant, Havre papers to the 12th, and Paris to the 11th of April, inclusive, have been received. The only matter of importance is a continuance of the debate in the Chambers, on the Indemnification bill. Mr. Bignon, a member, in a speech, which he read from a paper, after Mr. Isaac Hill's manner, proposed that France offer the United States twelve millions, and then negotiate for the balance. He said that America had first asked for 50 millions and then sunk to 25, and the plan proposed would be similar, and ought not to be objected to by the Americans. The next day, one of the members, in a very noisy speech, declared that it was necessary to vote against the bill, he would move the impeachment of the Ministers. No attention was paid to him.

#### LAFAYETTE.

In the course of the discussion of the Indemnity bill in the French Chambers, M. Salverie remarked:—"He was aware that in the course of the present discussion the opinion of his illustrious friend, Gen. Lafayette, would be cited. It was undeniable that the General's opinion was favorable to the payment of the American claims. He had been led away by his sympathy for America, but was it certain that he had minutely examined the question? Was it not fair to infer that had he lived, the threats of Gen. Jackson would have considerably modified his first opinion?"

M. George Lafayette stated, that how inadequate soever he might feel to the discussion of a question involving such high interests as those now under consideration, he felt bound to protest against an opinion which had just been uttered, though he was aware that it had been expressed with the kindest feeling. He deemed it incumbent on him to protest against the assertion that his father might have been induced by his sympathy for America, to vote for the sum demanded. America, no doubt, had a right to the sympathy of his late lamented parent, but he begged the Chamber to recollect that his father was a Frenchman and the friend of his country; and had not his conviction as well as his sympathy been enlisted on behalf of the American claim, he never would have spoken in its favor, for he was not the man to sacrifice his independence to his personal predilections. It had been said that some change might have been produced in his father's opinion by the threats of the U. States. He (the Hon. Deputy) was not going to justify the expressions of the American President; and he felt how difficult it was for him, who had the same obligations to America as his father, to discuss such a delicate question. He would therefore simply observe that his father would never have harbored the supposition that the American nation would have ventured to threaten France—the independent, the glorious France of July, 1830.

M. Salverie observed, from his place, that he felt the highest admiration for his deceased friend, Gen. Lafayette. He was aware that the General's conviction had ever been his guide, but he could not help repeating that his sympathies might have influenced him on this question. He had on the present occasion but one subject of regret—that the Chamber was prevented from hearing the voice of his departed friend himself in this debate.

#### ANECDOTE.

A friend has handed us the following anecdote, which he received in a letter from London. Resignation of office, like death, certainly affords us the means of avoiding some difficulties.—*U. States Gazette.*

"Sir Robert Peel went to see his majesty when the Irish Church question was about to come before the Commons, and to mention his fears that it would be carried against him. 'It is,' said Robert, 'a hard case upon me.' 'It is harder on me,' said his Majesty, 'for you can resign, Sir Robert, but I cannot.'"

EASTON, Pa. May 7, 1835.

**Distressing Scene.**—On Saturday last our Court House was made the theatre of a scene which we hope not soon again to witness. A father was about to be sentenced for the awful crime of *Perjury*. His agonized wife and daughter rushed through the crowd into the court with cries truly pitiable. They were carried out in strong hysterics, and the wretched father received the sentence of the law—six months imprisonment in jail—to be forever debarred from testifying in any court of justice, and to pay a fine of \$300.

**Libel on Louis Philippe.**—The editor of the Paris *Quotidienne* has been tried at Paris for a libel on the King of the French—the imputation of having jobbed in the American claims under the Treaty, and being a large holder. He was found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand francs.

**Scrip.**—Funds have been placed in the Hagerstown Bank, for the payment of the Scrip issued by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, with interest. Payment will be made on demand.

A Vermont gentleman recently undertook the carriage of \$30,000 from Boston to the cashier of the Bank of Woodstock, Vt. He handed it to a friend to transmit, and his friend clapped it into

or three days, when inquiries began to be made. The wagoner was called upon.—"I'm done for," he exclaimed. His wagon had been half round the country, and at the very time was sent to a neighbor. Off they went in pursuit. The wagon was found—the box opened—and the \$30,000 found all safe and snug.



ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 18, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 87½ to 86.

A new German religious paper, entitled "The Christian Herald," edited by the Rev. B. S. SCHNECK, of this borough, and printed by Mr. H. C. Neinstedt, made its first appearance on Friday last. We wish its Editor success.

The "People's Press" of this town has placed the name of Mr. MUMFORD at the head of their columns, as their candidate for Governor. From the past political course of the Editors, we only have to say—"Tis wonderful the swaps and changes in this world."

A trunk belonging to Mr. M. CRACKEN, of New Lancaster, Ohio, was stolen from the boat of the stage between Westminster and Baltimore yesterday week. It contained about \$30,000 in money, besides other valuable articles. A reward of \$500 was offered for its recovery. The trunk has since been found in a field near the road; and, singular to relate, no part of the money was lost—every thing of the cash kind remaining untouched!

The stockholders in the Baltimore and Port Deposit rail-road have had a meeting, appointed Engineers, and ordered the sections to be put under contract as fast as located. The Engineers will break ground in a few days.

#### COMMUNICATED.

MR. HARPER:—You will confer a particular favor by giving the following, together with the accompanying certificate, an insertion in your paper.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

Through personal solicitations of friends I announced myself as a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector for this Brigade; but, after reflection, I feel it a duty which I owe to myself and to my pecuniary interest, to decline standing a poll for that respectable office. I am sorry to learn that my motives for declining, have, by some, been attributed to improper motives. Feeling a desire to remain standing amongst my fellow-citizens, of honesty of purpose, which I hope I ever have done; and believing that no man who knows me, would believe that I would sacrifice principle on the altar of personal friendship; To prove that the charges brought against me are false and unfounded, I here submit the certificate of those gentlemen in whose favor it has been said I declined.

JOSEPH E. WILL,  
Liberty township, May 14, 1835.

Having understood that a report is in circulation, that Major J. E. WILL, whose name has been announced as a Candidate for Brigade Inspector for this Brigade, declined standing a poll, particularly to favor the views of the undersigned, who are also candidates for the same office.

The undersigned take pleasure in stating most positively, that they never had any knowledge of the views of Major WILL, in reference to the matter in question—neither have they ever held conversation with him relative to the coming Brigade Inspector's Election.

JOSEPH J. KUHN,  
JAMES LELLY.

#### COMMUNICATED.

MR. HARPER:—Please announce Dr. Wm. R. STEWART as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General. If elected he will appear at the annual trainings fully equipped, with a military staff. We the PEOPLE of Petersburg.  
May 18, 1835.

We are requested to announce Capt. JOHN ASH as a candidate for the office of MAJOR of the 2nd Battalion, 80th Regiment; P. M.

**Solemn Scene.**—A gentleman has told us that when the steamer *McDonough* was recently in her perilous situation—all hands on board thinking every moment they might be launched into the briny ocean, and find a watery grave—not a word was uttered. There was a stillness like the silence of death itself. Nothing was heard but the indispensable movements of the navigators, and the fury of the distracted elements. Fear was depicted in every countenance—and many a one wrote letters and put them into his trunk, under the painful anticipation that they might be the last he should ever write, and that they might, by the lucky tossing of the ocean, reach some distant beach and tell of the fate of the writer, to sorrowing friends and relatives.  
Boston Cour.

#### THE N. YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of N. York adjourned on Monday last, after a session of 126 days, during which they passed 311 acts, either public or private—among them fifty-one acts incorporating banking and similar institutions. So much for the sincerity of the cry about monopolies!

#### DIED.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Christina Sneeringer, wife of Joseph Sneeringer, Esq. of Conowago township, in the 65th year of her age.

On Thursday last, Hannah Maria, daughter of Mr. Jacob Ziegler, of this borough, aged about 2 years.

Minor Hurst, Clerk in the Auditor General's Office, and formerly of this town.

#### TEMPERANCE.

The Fairfield Temperance Society will meet on Monday the 1st day of June, in the Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock, p. m. All the friends of the cause are invited to attend.

#### New Goods.

MILLER & WITHEROW  
HAVE just returned from the City with a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,  
Which they offer to the Public on as accommodating terms as any other Establishment in the country. They invite the attention of those desirous of purchasing.  
Gettysburg, May 18.

#### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of MARY JOURDAN, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are hereby notified to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the first of July next. And those persons having claims against said deceased, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.  
JAMES RUSSELL, Adm'r.  
May 18.

#### DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,  
May 5, 1835.  
THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of 3 per cent., for the last 6 months, payable on or after Monday the 11th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cash'r.  
N. B. From this date until the 1st of October, the Board of Directors will meet every Tuesday at TEN o'clock, instead of 11.  
May 11.

#### DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of one and a half per cent., on the Capital Stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of June.  
WALTER SMITH, Secy.  
May 4.

#### Pennsylvania College, GETTYSBURG.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence on Thursday the 4th of June. The Institution is open to receive, for gratuitous instruction, Teachers, FIFTEEN YOUNG persons hereinafter mentioned, agreeably to a provision of the State Legislature.  
D. GILBERT,  
Secretary of Board of Trustees.  
April 27.

Editors friendly to the College will please give the above an insertion in their papers.

#### Borough Accounts.

MOSES McCLEAN, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from May 6th, 1834, till May 22, 1835.

#### DR.

To outstanding tax in hands of C. Christman, Collector, on duplicate of 1832, \$37 89  
Do. do. duplicate of 1833, 18 00  
Balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement, 224 46  
Borough Tax assessed for 1834 317 74  
Road do. do. 1834 226 71  
Cash received of Michael Heffelf, stall rent, Market-house, for 1 year, ending 1st August, 1834, 5 00  
Do. do. Nicholas Codori, Amount paid over by Burgess, for Licenses for shows, &c. 18 00  
\$852 44½

#### CR.

By Orders paid as follows, viz:  
Samuel H. Buehler, in trust for officers of election, 1833, 5 00  
R. G. Harper, printing from 1823 till 1833, 34 00  
Henry Little, opening Court-house, &c. at election, 50  
Jacob Lefever, printing from 1831 till 1834, 8 00  
"Active Fire Company," 8 00  
Michael Rupp, care of Engines, part of 1833, &c. 3 50  
Henry Ramly, winding Town Clock and oil for do., 1833, 10 62½  
S. H. Hall, balance of salary as High Constable, 3 20  
Ezekiel Buckingham, 11 months salary, High Constable, 68 00  
"Vigilant Fire Company," 39 03  
P. Weikert, roofing Engine-house, (York-street), 7 23  
Charles Mann, removing nuisances, 25  
Lafayette Committee, (on Petition of Citizens,) 23 85  
Jacob Culp, Streets & Road Commissioner, 253 90½  
David Sweney, do. do. 165 14  
S. S. Forney, building Culvert and Grate, 1829, 44 00  
Joseph Little, Street and Road Com., 1834, balance, 50  
Paid Clerk of Quarter Sessions, for order to open a street, 2 75  
Michael C. Clarkson, Burgess, 1834, 5 00  
Salary of Council, 1834, 25 00  
C. Christman, Collector, fees & releases, 38 88  
Clerk and Treasurer's salary, 30 00  
Balance of duplicate of 1834, in hands of Collector, 52 01  
in hands of Treasurer, May 2d, 1835, 3 95½  
\$852 44½  
A small portion only of the School

ded, it is deemed unnecessary to publish that part of the accounts at present.  
May 11.

A meeting of the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and vicinity, will be held every evening, early candle-light, in the Presbyterian Church, R. W. Middleton, Secy.

THE highest price given for good clean WOOL at the Store of MILLER & WITHEROW, Gettysburg, May 18.

#### WOOL! WOOL!

THE highest price given for good clean WOOL at the Store of MILLER & WITHEROW, Gettysburg, May 18.

#### Militia Election.

A N Election will be held, by the enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division of Pennsylvania Militia, on Monday the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. for the purpose of electing the following Officers, viz: One BRIGADIER GENERAL, & one BRIGADE INSPECTOR, for said Brigade; One COLONEL, & one LIEUTENANT COLONEL, for each Regiment in said Brigade; and One MAJOR, for each Battalion of said Regiment.

The Election for the 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, will be held at the house of Wm. Bailey, (formerly King's) in Franklin township; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

For the 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, at the house of Mr. Smith, (formerly Mrs. Emich's) in Hanover; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the house of Mr. Smith, in Adams township.

For the 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, at the house of Harvey Hammond, in Lewisberry; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

Every member of a volunteer troop or company attached to a volunteer regiment or Battalion, will vote for Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector at the above elections in the respective Battalion in which he resides.

Captains of Companies furnish copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies to the Officers of the Election.

The present Majors of each Battalion are hereby required to importune and conduct the Elections of their respective Battalions, and make returns thereof, as directed by law.

SAMUEL E. HALL, Brigade Inspector, May 11.

#### Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legates and other persons concerned, that the ADAMSON ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, are presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 2nd day of June next, viz:

The account of John Robinson, Clerk of William M. Giesbert.

The account of Robert Smith and John A. Thompson, Administrators of the estate of Moses Jenkins, who was Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Charles Surwatt, deceased.

The account of Josiah Farnes, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Peckham, deceased.

The account of Alexander Russell and Isaac Warren, Executors of the estate of Andrew Noel, deceased.

The account of John Bett, Administrator of the estate of Henry Sanders, deceased.

The account of John Laurer and Geo. Fohl, Executors of the estate of Jacob Fohl, deceased.

The account of Garret Cowmover, Administrator of the estate of Ellen Berceaw, deceased.

The account of Garret Cowmover, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Cowmover, deceased.

The account of Henry Bender and Jacob Bender, Executors of the estate of Conrad Bender, deceased.

The account of Henry Black, Executor of the estate of John Black, deceased.

The account of Samuel Knox and John Marshall, Administrators of the estate of William C. Rhea, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Robert Rhea, deceased.

The account of William Rex, Administrator of the estate of Adam Guise, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of William Cowmover, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Cowmover, deceased.

The account of Abraham Brown and Isaac Trimmer, Administrators of the estate of Daniel Brown, deceased.

The account of Martin Clunk, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Ghinter, deceased.

The account of Robert Thompson, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of John M. Dermid, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator, pendente lite, of Polly Jordan, deceased.

The further account of Wm. McClellan, Executor of the estate of John Arndt, deceased.

The account of Samuel Weikert, Guardian of Catharine, David, Mary & Eliza Weikert, minor children of George Weikert, deceased.

The account of Henry Wimmer, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Rode, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Hanes and John Overholzer, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Overholzer, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Charles S. Ditterlin, deceased.

The account of Dr. John Runkle, Executor of the estate of Rev. Wm. Runkle, deceased.

The account of George Shryock, Administrator of the estate of Esther Lashells, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Register, Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 26, 1835.



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M. A.

**THROUGH** your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last Election—for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments. The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to enroll my name amongst the list of candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former Election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to indulge the hope, that you will again stand by and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.  
Berlin, March 23.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

**I** return you my unfeigned thanks for the very liberal support you gave me at the last Brigade Inspector's Election. At the same time present myself again to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing Election. I shall not be able to call on all personally—neither do I present any claims by which I should be entitled to your support, with the exception of my own personal merit. I shall leave the matter to your own discretion, and will be thankful for whatever support I may get.

J. B. DANNER.  
March 16.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

**I** am induced by a number of my friends to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the ensuing Election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and impartiality.

JACOB HERMAN.  
March 16.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

**HAVING** on a former occasion received a respectable number of votes, for which I tender you my sincere acknowledgments, I feel myself induced to offer myself again as a candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the ensuing Election; and if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with justice and impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.  
March 16.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M.

**ENCOURAGED** by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the ensuing Election. Should you think proper to elect me, the duties of that station shall be discharged with fidelity and impartiality.

JAMES LILLY.  
Berwick township, March 30.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M.

**I** offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the ensuing Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the same with fidelity.

ANDREW MILVAIN.  
Hamilton township, March 30.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M.

**I** offer myself as a candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the Election which is to be held on the first day of June next; and most respectfully solicit your votes.

DAVID SCOTT.  
March 23.

## BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M.

**I** offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of **BRIGADE INSPECTOR**, at the ensuing Election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. MCCREARY.  
Gettysburg, March 9.

**ARNOLD'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY**, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

**O'NEILL'S** INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23.

## MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

**THE** Subscriber informs his friends and the Public generally, that he still continues at the above Establishment, on Middle-creek, 2 miles from Emmittsburg, where he is prepared to CARD WOOL into Rolls, or manufacture it into Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets & Flannels, at prices to suit the times. His Factory is in complete order; and his work will be done in the best manner.—For further particulars see handbills.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.  
AARON ARTHUR, Carder.

April 27.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Subscriber, assigns, under a deed of Trust, of JOSEPH WOODS, of Hamilton township, hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Woods, to pay the same to him, and those who have claims against him, are requested to present the same to either of the assigns.

ISAAC TREAT, Assignee.  
CHAS. BARNITZ, Assignee.

April 27.

## NOTICE.

**ANDREW HOFF**, of Suburban township, Adams county, having assigned his property to the subscribers for the benefit of his Creditors, those persons having claims against him, are desired to present the same to HENRY WITMER, one of the Assignees, immediately. Those who are indebted to him, are desired to pay the same to either of the subscribers, without delay.

HENRY WITMER, Assignee.  
MARTIN BOYER, Assignee.

April 27.

## BOOK STORE.

**THE** Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Books for children, Slates, best ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

## FRESH DRUGS.

**Zachariah Danner,**

**HAS** just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

**Paints, Oils, Varnishes,**

**Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices,**

**LEAD IN KEGS,**

**PATENT MEDICINES, &c.**

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

## GERMAN BOOKS.

**THE** following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:

Arnold's True Christianity,

Fox's Book of Martyrs,

Pealterspiel,

Stark's Prayer Book,

Wandelnde Seele,

Fräncke's Leben,

Haberman's Prayer-book,

Dr. Schmucker's Church History,

Lutheran-Hymn-books,

Reformed do.

Gemeinschaftliche do.

Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,

Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of

**GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS**, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

## DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

**THIS** valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

**RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S**

**Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.**

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5.

**Lancaster Glue.**

**THE** best quality of the above Glue for sale at the Drug and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

## REMOVAL.

**I** will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore street, two doors south of Mr. David McCrory's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of

**PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,**

will be made and sold at reduced prices, of superior finish and best quality, warranted.

ALSO,

All kinds of **TURNING**, and

**House and Sign Painting,**

attended to as formerly.

HUGH DENWIDIE.

Gettysburg, March 23.

## WESTERN HOTEL.

Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets, BALTIMORE.

## JOHN WATKINS, JR.

**R**emoved to his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Fresh Drugs & Medicines,**

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flour Sulphur, " Gamboge,

Opium Salts, " Myrrh,

Gilgaber do. " Tragacanth,

Rochelle do. " Copal,

Sulphate Quinine, " Annatto,

Annatto, " Aqua Fortis,

Camphor, " Castor Oil,

Senna, " Castor Oil,

Manna, " Elixir Paregoric,

Do. Vitriol,

Flour Benjoin,

Do. Camomile,

Fisher's Pills,

Anderson's do.

Lee's do.

Hooper's do.

Chapman's do.

Rush's do.

German do.

Liquorice Ball,

Do. Root,

Borax,

Arrow Root,

British Oil,

Antimony,

Tartaric Acid,

Balsam Peru,

" Sulphur,

" Tarlinton's,

Bateman's Drops,

Opodeldoc,

Coccolilla,

Gum Arabic,

" Benjoin,

" Guaiacum,

" Shellac,

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## Family Medicines.

**THE** following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Stomach Pills,

Keel's Rheumatic Plaster,

Superior Calaisa Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter,

Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,

A superior article of Cologne,

Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. S. Keener, Baltimore.

Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,

Dr. Beltz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.

Dr. Dwyer's Antibilious Pills,

Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, purgative, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,

Lee's Eye water.

A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,

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## JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Ferry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

## The Full-Blooded Horse VAN BUREN.

**WILL** be kept for service this season—Mondays and Tuesdays, at John Yette's, in Menallen township; Wednesdays and Thursdays, at Jacob Sourber's in Hunterstown; and Fridays and Saturdays, in Petersburg.

For further particulars, see Bills.

HENRY BITTINGER, Owner.

April 13.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Firm of T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes is henceforth dissolved, and business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of DICKEY & HIMES,

as formerly, to whom have been handed over all accounts of T. Dickey and Wm. D. Himes.

T. DICKEY,  
W. D. HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 20.

## NEW GOODS.

**THE** Subscribers, having just returned from the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, will open a